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the genus *Dicranopteris*; *Gleichenia* itself is exclusively an Old World genus, a fact recognized long ago by Sturm, the capable monographer of this group. But in *Dicranopteris*, as regarded at present, there are many radically diverse types as to systems of branching, and marked differences also in soriation and in scale structure; so that it is at least worthy of consideration whether *Dicranopteris* itself ought not to be subdivided into two or more genera, the characters of which would indeed be quite as good as those regarded as distinctive for genera in many other groups. The writer has elsewhere¹ called attention to the need of a critical study of this family.

The synonymy of the single species now reported from Alabama is as follows:

DICRANOPTERIS FLEXUOSA (Schrad.) Underw. Bull Torrey Club **34**: 254. 1907.

Mertensia flexuosa Schrad. Goett. Gel. Anz. **1824**: 863. 1824.

Mertensia rigida Kunze, Linnaea **9**: 16. 1834.

Gleichenia flexuosa Mett. Ann. Lugd. Bat. **1**: 50. 1863.

Gleichenia rigida Bommer & Christ, Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg. **35**: 174. 1896. Not *G. rigida* J. Smith, 1841.

Mr. McNeill's specimen is in the U. S. National Herbarium, being sheet No. 692160.

Some Ferns of Korea

D. F. HIGGINS.

The interests of the American Fern Society may not extend beyond the limits of the United States or of North America, but the writer is risking the sending in of this little preliminary statement in regard to the

¹ Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. **16**: 52-54. 1912.

few ferns of Korea that he has had an opportunity of studying somewhat in detail thus far (July 25th) this year (1913). It is hoped that at a later date a complete description of the species studied, supplemented with sketches, will be sent in to the AMERICAN FERN JOURNAL. It seems to the writer that the Herbarium of the Society might well have for its object the gathering of the complete fern flora of the world for comparative study. Therefore the writer will forward to the Curator of the Herbarium a few suites of specimens such as he has collected sometime before the end of this year. The nomenclature follows Britton and Brown, edition of 1896.

The species collected to date are as follows—

1. *Osmunda Claytoniana*, var. (?).
2. *Osmunda* sp.; this species seems to be a transition form between *O. regalis* and *O. cinnamomea*.
3. *Onoclea* sp.; this *Onoclea* resembles *O. sensibilis* but may be a distinct species. As the fertile fronds are not ripe yet a complete study of the form must be made a little later in the season.
4. *Dryopteris* (*Polystichum*) sp.; this form is near *D. Lonchitis* and *D. acrostichoides*, fronds less than one foot long and rooting at the tips to form new plants.
5. *Dryopteris* (*Polystichum*) sp.; this species is near *D. acrostichoides*. The frond is ternately divided, however, and each of the divisions is once pinnate.
6. *Phlegopteris Dryopteris*, var. (?); this fern is close to *P. Dryopteris*, but it differs slightly from the form as described in Britton and Brown.
7. *Camptosorus* sp.; Britton and Brown note that there are only two known species of this genus, one in North America and the other in northern Asia. The species observed in Korea is certainly not *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*, so it is very likely the other of the two known

species.^[1] Britton and Brown note, however, that *C. rhizophyllus* is "of eastern North America," but the writer has identified it with certainty in abundance on limestone rocks and cliffs in the Ozarks of southern Missouri, along the Meramec River near Bourbon and Sullivan, Missouri.

8. *Asplenium filix-femina*; this fern corresponds exactly to the description given by Britton and Brown.

9. *Polypodium* sp.; a small, evergreen, rock-loving fern with simple entire fronds.

10. *Pteris* sp.; this fern is about the same size as *P. aquilina*, but the frond is 2-4 pinnate, and not ternate.

11. (?); a member of the Polypodiaceae. This is a light green lacy fern 1-2 feet high, frequenting moist places; the sori are on the margins of the fronds; the sporangia develop in the margins and when their pedicels elongate at maturity they push their heads out, splitting open the margins as they come out; when the sporangia are mature the sori look like small black dots on the margins of the fronds. This fern seems to be of a genus not described in Britton and Brown.^[2]

Britton and Brown note (vol. 1, p. 8) that there are but three known species of *Onoclea*. They figure and describe *O. sensibilis* and *O. Struthiopteris*. The writer would very much like to have someone send him a description of the third^[1] known species^[3] of *Onoclea* and the second known species of *Camptosorus* for comparison with the species which occur here. The *Onoclea* which grows here may be only a variety of *O. sensibilis*, but the *Camptosorus* which grows here is distinct from *C. rhizophyllus*. Perhaps this question should be referred to the question and answer department of the JOURNAL.

HOL KOL, KOREA, July 25, 1913.

[¹ *C. sibiricus* Hooker. Ed.]

[² *Trichomanes*, probably. Ed.]

[³ *O. orientalis* Hooker. Ed.]